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ABSTRACT

This report describes how federal State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) allocations have affected state expenditures on student grant programs, what state grant program directors believe would happen to their programs if SSIG funds were cut, and why members of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) believe that the SSIG should receive continued and enhanced support. The report shows that the creation of the SSIG program in 1972 led to the establishment of need-based grant programs for postsecondary education in 22 states that did not previously have such programs. Increasing annual federal funding levels for SSIG contributed to statistically significant increased state expenditures on grant programs. Among the 26 states with the smallest programs, grant expenditures increased much more frequently when SSIG allocations grew than when they did not. A NASSGP survey of grant program directors found that 86 percent of states would have to reduce grants awards if they lost SSIG funding. NASSGP advocates full funding of the SSIG program at $105 million annually. (MDM)

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NASSGP

National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs

THE CONTINUING INCENTIVES IN THE FEDERAL STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM

An Assessment of the Effects Of SSIG Allocations On the Creation, Maintenance, and Expansion Of State Student Grant Programs 1974-75 to 1992-93

by

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January, 1994

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Executive Summary

This report describes how SSIG allocations have affected state expenditures on student grant programs, what state grant program directors believe would happen to their programs if SSIG funds were cut, and why NASSGP members believe the SSIG should receive continued and enhanced support.

It is shown that creation of the SSIG program led to establishment of grant programs in 22 states within four years of its first allocations to states.

Increasing annual federal funding levels for the SSIG contributed to statistically significantly greater state expenditures on their grant programs. But in only half the 18 years studied, and in just four of the dozen years since 1980, did SSIG appropriations and allocations increase.

Claims that SSIG allocations do not affect what states spend on their student grant programs are false. The evidence indicates that increasing SSIG allocations has a positive effect on state support of their programs, in spite of the fact that during the past decade there has been no stability in the program's funding, or assurances that it would survive from one year to the next.

Among the 26 states with the smallest programs (those annually awarding under $10 million), grant expenditures increased much more frequently when SSIG allocations grew than when they did not, 67 percent versus 45 percent. And state expenditures were more likely to fall when SSIG allocations did not grow, 32 percent versus 18 percent.

The states with smallest programs were much more likely than larger states to respond positively when SSIG allocations grew, in part because their SSIG federal allocations represented a much larger average proportion of all their award dollars, 37 percent versus 13 percent.

A NASSGP survey of state grant program directors found that 86 percent of the states would have to reduce grant awards and/or average amounts if they lost their SSIG allocations. About 18 percent would likely lose their programs entirely.

The reduction in awards and potential loss of programs would be especially troubling because over seven out of every ten SSIG award recipients come from families with annual incomes below $20,000.

NASSGP is seeking full-funding of the SSIG program at $105 million annually, primarily because the program represents an effective and efficient way to provide grant assistance to many of the nation's neediest students.

Introduction

Since the late 1970s, the federal Executive branch's annual budgets have proposed reducing or rescinding appropriations to the State Student Incentive Grant program (SSIG). These proposals are invariably accompanied by assertions that the SSIG program has achieved its goals of providing incentives to states to implement, maintain, and expand need-based comprehensive grant programs for postsecondary students and, therefore, is no longer needed. It is argued that, because all states years ago implemented need-based grant programs and because aggregate state grant expenditures increase each year, the relatively modest annual amounts spent on the SSIG have no real effect on how much support states give their grant programs.

There are data which counter these assertions and demonstrate that, in many instances, state expenditures on their grant programs are directly related to changes in their SSIG allocations. Increasing their SSIG allocations have real and positive effects on states' expenditures. This paper describes the ways in which SSIG allocations and state grant expenditures are related, what state grant program directors believe is likely to happen to their individual programs if SSIG program funds are cut, and why the members of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) believe the program should receive continued support.

State Support Of Need-Based Grant Programs

There is great diversity in the amounts of support states give to their programs, in their program purposes, and in their histories. For example, although NASSGP's 24th Annual Survey Report shows that all 50 states and the District of Columbia had need-based grant programs for undergraduates in 1992-93, only 18 had programs that each expected to award more than $20 million. These 18 states collectively expected to award $1.75 billion, about 91 percent of the $1.92 billion to be awarded by all 51 states. Only California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania each would award more than $100 million and, in the aggregate, they expected to award $1.2 billion or 62 percent of the total.

At the other end of the award dollar scale, 18 states expected to award under $5 million each with twelve awarding under $2 million and seven awarding under $560,000. So the aggregate state grant award dollars are concentrated in a few states and there are major differences in the amounts individual states award.

The concentration and diversity existed before the first SSIG program allocations in 1974-75, and it has continued to exist to present time. For example, in 1973-74, 29 states awarded $362 million on need-based grant programs with the five largest accounting for $250 million or 69 percent of the total. Only the five largest states awarded more than $23 million each and 15 awarded under $4 million each.

Ten years later, in 1983-84, all states combined to award $1.024 billion with the five largest awarding $649 million or 63 percent of the total. In that year, 25 states each awarded under $5 million with 14 awarding under $1 million. Only 13 states each awarded over $20 million.

It was not until 1982 that more than half the states' programs began to award at least $5 million annually in need-based grants to undergraduates. Here are the numbers of states with various annual volumes from 1973 to 1992:

Annual Grant Dollars Awards	Number of States In Each Year					
	1973	1974	1978	1983	1988	1992
$100 Million or More	0	0	1	2	4	5
$75 to $99.9 Million	1	1	2	2	1	2
$50 to $74.9 Million	2	2	1	0	4	2
$20 to $49.9 Million	2	2	6	9	5	9
$10 to $19.9 Million	3	5	3	2	8	7
$ 5 to $ 9.9 Million	6	6	6	11	9	8
Under $5 Million	15	20	32	25	20	18
Total	29	36	51	51	51	51

Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 show the aggregate dollar amounts of need-based grant aid states awarded between 1973 and 1992.

The SSIG Contributes to The Establishment of State Grant Programs

The 1974-75 academic year was the first in which states received SSIG allocations, even though the program was created in 1972. It should be apparent from the frequency distributions above that SSIG allocations had a significant and immediate effect on the creation of state grant programs as seven states awarded their first dollars on new ones in 1974. They were Georgia, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. None of the new programs awarded more than $750,000 and collectively they awarded only slightly over $3 million.

In the next year, 1975-76, eight more states' programs made their first awards: Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Wyoming. None of these new programs awarded more than $850,000 and collectively they awarded about $2.6 million. In 1976-77, six more states made their first awards: Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Montana, New Hampshire, and New Mexico. None awarded more than $770,000 and collectively they awarded just slightly over $2 million. In 1977-78, Nevada became the last state to begin making awards, at $173,000.

Therefore, in the first four years of SSIG program allocations, 22 states added new programs, albeit small dollar volume ones, averaging just about $357,000 in awards in their first years of awards. The SSIG allocation for the 22 states' first years of program awards represented, on the average, about 48 percent of their total first year award dollars. It is apparent that the 22 states generally were creating programs that simply matched their SSIG allocations. Only Virginia's and South Dakota's first year state dollar expenditures represented more than 55 percent of the total dollars awarded. Virginia's expenditures represented 57 percent of its total award dollars; South Dakota's expenditures represented 71 percent.

How SSIG Appropriations Changed Over Time

In the early years of the SSIG, its appropriations and, therefore, allocations to states increased substantially. After that, when consecutive Administrations proposed cutting the program, growth in appropriations and allocations stagnated and, in some years, declined. Here are the changes from 1974 to 1992, the most recent year under examination in this paper.

--Federal SSIG Appropriations, 1974 to 1992--

Years	Appropriation	Pct. Change	Years	Appropriation	Pct. Change
1974	$19,000,000	n.a.	1984	$76,000,000	+ 26.7%
1975	$20,000,000	+ 5.3%	1985	$76,000,000	0.0%
1976	$44,000,000	+120.0%	1986	$72,732,000	- 4.3%
1977	$60,000,000	+ 36.4%	1987	$76,000,000	+ 4.5%
1978	$63,750,000	+ 6.2%	1988	$72,762,000	- 4.3%
1979	$76,750,000	+ 20.4%	1989	$71,889,000	- 1.2%
1980	$76,750,000	0.0%	1990	$59,181,000	- 17.7%
1981	$76,750,000	0.0%	1991	$63,530,000	+ 7.3%
1982	$73,680,000	- 4.0%	1992	$72,000,000	+ 13.3%
1983	$60,000,000	- 18.6%			

In only nine of the eighteen years after the initial 1974-75 allocation did the SSIG appropriations and allocations increase. In six years they went down and in three years there were no changes. In only four of the dozen years since 1980 have the SSIG allocations grown.

College costs rise every year and they rose dramatically in those dozen years, so the demand for state grant aid increased. At the same time, the support of the state grant programs from SSIG program allocations failed more often than not to increase. Therefore, since the demand for state grant aid increased and the "supply" of federal grant dollars from the SSIG program did not increase, it is logical to expect state support of their grant programs to grow as it did to make up for the needed dollars.

In these circumstances, those who propose cutting the SSIG program could correctly say that states increased their support of their grant programs without increased SSIG allocations. But they would falsely conclude that SSIG allocations are not related to what states spend on their grant programs and that the SSIG program is no longer needed. Many states increased their expenditures on state grants while their SSIG allocations were not growing because they had to try to meet the demand for more grant aid. In attempting to meet this demand, the states helped create a "self-fulfilling prophecy" for those who believe that the SSIG program is no longer needed. It is possible that, had SSIG allocations grown rather than stagnated during the past dozen years, states would have been encouraged to spend even more on their grant programs.

Effects of SSIG Allocations On State Program Maintenance and Expansion

It is certain that creating the SSIG program greatly contributed to the implementation of state-supported grant programs. But that is only one of the program's purposes. It also was established to help maintain and

expand state grant programs, as is evidenced in Sec. 415 A (a) of the Higher Education Act. This section of the paper describes the extent to which the SSIG may have contributed to those goals.

For purposes of this study the states were divided into two groups with the 25 states that expected to award at least $10 million in 1992-93 called the "largest" states and the 26 states that expected to award under $10 million called the "smallest" states. It was felt that states' responses to SSIG alocations would be related to their program sizes and this is the case.

Appendix Table A-1 shows the patterns of growth for the 25 largest programs, from 1973-74 (the year before the first SSIG allocations) to 1992-93. Only two of the 25 largest states, Kentucky and Oklahoma, did not have programs prior to SSIG. These two states represent a strong "SSIG success story" in that they did not have state grants before the SSIG and their programs grew to become, respectively, the 18th and 22nd largest programs among all states. About 45.4 percent of Kentucky's 1973-74 award dollars came from SSIG allocations but, by 1992-93, SSIG dollars represented only 4.3 percent of the total. The respective percentages for Oklahoma were 50 percent and 7.3 percent (see Appendix Table A-7). Kentucky spent almost 65 times as much on its state grant program in 1992-93 as in 1974-75, $19,641,000 versus $303,000. Oklahoma spent nearly 57 times as much, $12,317,000 versus $206,000 (see Appendix Table A-5).

Because 23 of the 25 largest states had programs before the SSIG, and they increased their program expenditures by substantial amounts, their SSIG allocations represented, on the average, only 12.9 percent of their annual need-based grant program expenditures (see Table A-7). Here is a distribution of the average annual proportions of dollars coming from the SSIG for the 25 largest states:

Under 5 percent	8 states	IL, IN, IA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, & VT
5 to 9.9 percent	7 states	CO, CT, MA, MI, OH, SC, & WI
10 to 14.9 percent	3 states	CA, KY, & OR
15 to 19.9 percent	5 states	FL, MD, MO, TN, & TX
20 percent or more	2 states	OK & WA

SSIG allocations represented 10 percent or more of the total grant expenditures in just ten of the largest states. Since the SSIG allocations represented relatively small proportions of total expenditures, they were not expected to have a large effect on what the states spent on their programs. And this proved to be the case. The data indicate that the 25 largest states were about equally likely to have increased their state grant expenditures whether their SSIG allocations grew or did not grow. Put another way, there were no statistically significant differences (at the 0.05 level of significance) in the states' levels of expenditures when SSIG allocations did or did not increase. Here are the data:

		Annual State Expenditures For 25 Largest States, 1974 to 1992		
		Increased	Unchanged	Decreased
When SSIG Increased	237	73.0% (173)	11.4% (27)	15.6% (37)
SSIG Decreased/No Change	236	71.2% (168)	11.9% (28)	16.9% (40)
All Cases	473	72.1% (341)	11.6% (55)	16.3% (77)

"Increased" expenditures (and SSIG allocations) were defined as ones that were at least 2 percent more than the preceding year, "decreased" expenditures (and SSIG allocations) were defined as those which decreased by at least 2 percent from the preceding year, and "unchanged" expenditures (and SSIG allocations) were defined as those which increased or decreased by under 2 percent. The 2 percent parameter was chosen because it was believed that such small changes in SSIG allocations would be meaningless and, therefore, have no positive or negative effect on state expenditures. Moreover, since tables and calculations were made in terms of thousands of dollars, changes of under 2 percent could represent just "rounding errors."

It was hypothesized that the growth patterns in the largest states' programs were unrelated to changes in SSIG allocations because the allocations represented relatively small percentages of their total award dollars. So the data were analyzed for just the ten largest states where SSIG allocations averaged more than 10 percent of their award dollars. Here are the results:

		Annual State Expenditures For Largest States When SSIG Was 10 Percent Or More of Annual Expenditures		
		Increased	Unchanged	Decreased
When SSIG Increased	94	72.3% (68)	11.7% (11)	16.0% (15)
SSIG Decreased/No Change	94	70.2% (66)	11.7% (11)	18.1% (17)
All Cases	188	71.3% (134)	11.7% (22)	17.0% (32)

There were no statistically significant differences in state levels of expenditures when SSIG allocations rose or did not rise among these states where their allocation averaged over 10 percent of their total grant award dollars.

Among the largest states, there were no statistically significant relationships between changes in state expenditures and changes in SSIG allocations. Increased SSIG allocations have, however, had a statistically significant effect on state grant expenditures among the 26 states with smallest programs. There is a strong correlation between the sizes of the states' grant program volumes and whether they began after SSIG allocations were available. Twenty-three of the 25 states with largest programs had state grant programs before the SSIG (see Table A-1). But only six of the 26 states with the smallest programs had them before the SSIG (see Table A-2). They are Delaware, Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. These six states' programs were small ones, with only Kansas awarding more than $2 million, Delaware awarding just $73,000, and all six combined awarding $5.3 million in 1973-74.

SSIG allocations for the 26 states with the smallest programs represented a greater proportion of their total award dollars than they did for the states with the largest programs (compare Appendix Tables A-7 and A-8). On the average, for the 19 years under study, SSIG allocaitons represented 37.1 percent of their annual need-based grant program expenditures (see Table A-8). Here is a distribution of the average annual proportions of dollars coming from the SSIG for the 26 smallest states:

5 to 9.9 percent	1 state	RI
10 to 14.9 percent	2 states	KS & WV
20 to 24.9 percent	1 state	AR
25 to 29.9 percent	4 states	DE, ME, NM, & ND
30 to 34.9 percent	1 state	GA
35 to 39.9 percent	2 states	NH & VA
40 to 44.9 percent	7 states	AK, AZ, LA, NE, NC, SD, and UT
45 percent or more	8 states	AL, DC, HI, ID, MS, MT, NV, & WY

Although the SSIG allocations averaged under 10 percent of all grant award dollars for 15 of the 25 largest states, SSIG allocations were this low for only one of the 26 smallest states. SSIG allocations averaged over 40 percent of the annual grant award dollars for 15 of the 26 smallest states. Because substantial average percentages of total award dollars came from SSIG allocations, those allocations were expected to have had more influence on what the states spent on grant award dollars and they did. Here are the data on what happened when SSIG allocations increased and when they did not:

		Annual State Expenditures For 26 Smallest States, 1974 to 1992		
		Increased	Unchanged	Decreased
When SSIG Increased	224	67.0% (150)	14.7% (33)	18.3% (41)
SSIG Decreased/No Change	226	45.1% (102)	23.0% (52)	31.9% (72)
All Cases	450	56.0% (341)	18.9% (85)	25.1% (113)

State grant program expenditures were significantly more likely to have grown when SSIG allocations increased, 67.0 percent versus 45.1 percent. And they were significantly more likely to have decreased when SSIG allocations did not grow, 31.9 percent versus 18.3 percent. Put another way, an increase in SSIG allocations to the 26 states with the smallest programs enhanced the probability of increased state expenditures by about 22 percentage points. Failure to increase the SSIG allocations increased the probability that the states would cut their grant expenditures by about 14 percentage points.

It is clear that states created need-based grant programs in response to funding of the SSIG program. Did the SSIG help maintain and enhance state grant programs? The answer is positive, because states more frequently increased their expenditures on grant programs when SSIG allocations grew than when they did not. The data for all 51 states are as follows:

		Annual State Expenditures For All 51 States, 1974 to 1992		
		Increased	Unchanged	Decreased
When SSIG Increased	461	70.1% (323)	13.0% (60)	16.9% (78)
SSIG Decreased/No Change	462	58.4% (270)	17.3% (80)	24.3% (112)
All Cases	923	64.2% (593)	15.2% (140)	20.6% (190)

SSIG allocations increased and did not increase almost the same number of times for the 51 states between 1974 and 1992, 461 versus 462. But states were almost 12 percentage points more likely to have increased their expenditures when SSIG allocations grew than when they did not, 70.1 percent versus 58.4 percent. States in toto are statistically significantly more likely to increase their spending when encouraged to do so by growing SSIG allocations.

These data demonstrate that claims that SSIG allocations do not affect state expenditures on their programs are false. The evidence indicates that SSIG allocations do have an effect. And it is a positive one, in spite of the fact that in the past dozen years there has been no stability in the program's funding, or assurance that it will survive from one budgetary cycle to the next.

The SSIG has provided the incentive to small states to continue to just match their SSIG allocations until political support for their programs grew and they increased their expenditures. At least nine small states have had this experience and the "SSIG success stories" for Arkansas, New Mexico, and Nebraska are especially noteworthy (see Appendix A). So the SSIG program at very least helps the 26 states with the smallest grant programs to maintain and enhance their efforts. It may also, in fact, help the larger states to maintain and enhance their programs.

What Would Happen If SSIG Funds Were Reduced Or Rescinded?

It should be obvious from the preceding discussion that loss of SSIG funds would result in serious problems for many states. A 1990 survey of state grant program directors conducted for NASSGP by the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation supports this conclusion. When asked how the 18 percent loss of SSIG allocations would affect their programs for 1990-91, 65 percent of the states said they would have to cut the number of state grant recipients and 8 percent said they cut the number of recipients and average award amount. Only 27 percent said that the SSIG cutback would have little or no impact on their programs.

When asked what would happen if the SSIG were elimininated, 86 percent of the states said they would have to reduce awards and or award amounts and 18 percent said they would likely lose their entire programs. As expected, the latter were among the smallest states.

On the other hand, the survey indicated that 75 percent of the states would likely increase support of their programs if they received greater SSIG allocations. Nine out of the twelve states that doubted their legislatures would increase state funds in response to increased SSIG

allocations were small states which were in financial difficulties.

Since so many states indicated that they would have to cut awards and award amounts if they lost their SSIG funds, this is a good place to mention something about the students who are likely to experience losses. According to the Department of Education's Annual Evaluation Report for FFY 1991, over 71 percent of the SSIG recipients come from families with incomes below $20,000. Only slightly more Pell Grant recipients, about 79 percent, come from such families. SSIG award recipients are more likely than Pell Grant recipients to be enrolled at public colleges, 67 percent versus 57 percent, and at private colleges, 30 percent versus 20 percent. They are much less likely than Pell Grant recipients to be enrolled at proprietary schools, 3 percent versus 23 percent. It is clear that the students who stand to lose access to state grants if the SSIG is rescinded are among the nation's most financially handicapped and are attempting to stretch their education dollars by attending lower-cost public institutions.

Why The SSIG Should Receive Continued Support

The National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs is again seeking full-funding of the SSIG program at $105 million annually. The Association has been joined in this proposal for the past several years by a coalition of 15 educational associations representing state policymakers postsecondary institutions. NASSGP believes that the program should be fully-funded because: (1) the evidence shows that funding the SSIG is the primary and proven way to secure sustained state support of need-based grant programs; (2) SSIG allocations that flow through states to students are targeted on the lowest income grant applicants; (3) the SSIG continues to leverage additional support from the states for need-based grants to students; and (4) the program serves as a model for federal-state-institutional student assistance partnerships that can be strengthened and followed by other programs.

Data Cited in This Report Came From:

(1) NASSGP Annual Survey Reports for 1973-74 through 1992-93, published by the Association.

(2) "Report on the Survey of the NASSGP Members To Determine the Impact of Funding Options for the State Student Incentive Grant Program," by William Sell and Charles G. Treadwell, New York State Higher Education Services Corporation, June, 1990.

(3) Annual Evaluation Report, Fiscal Year 1991, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Policy and Planning, Washington, DC, 1992.

APPENDIX A

Additional Data and Tables

The report described what was termed the "SSIG success stories" in Kentucky and Oklahoma, the only two of the 25 largest states that did not have need-based grant programs for undergraduates prior to receipt of SSIG allocations. These two states greatly increased their support of their grant programs after receiving their first allocations.

The text indicated that there are similar "SSIG success stories" among the 26 states with smallest programs. There are at least nine states where the SSIG has had a strong positive effect: Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and North Dakota. As the report noted, the "success stories" for Arkansas, New Mexico, and Nebraska are especially noteworthy.

Arkansas began its program in 1975-76 by awarding $203,000, with half the dollars from its SSIG program allocation. For the next four years the state basically matched its allocations. But then Arkansas increased its expenditures by eight times the $700,000 spent in 1979-80 to where its SSIG allocation represents just 7.2 percent of the total $5.9 million awarded in 1992-93 (see Table A-6).

New Mexico began its program in 1976-77 by awarding $200,000, of which $97,000 or 48.5 percent came from its SSIG allocation. Through 1984-85, the state's annual SSIG allocations represented no less than 37 percent of its total award dollars. Then, in 1985-86, about 26 percent of the $1,461,000 awarded came from the SSIG program. And, by 1992-93, the state spent seven times as much as it had in 1985 and its SSIG allocation represented only 4.4 percent of the $7.9 million awarded.

Nebraska started its program the first year SSIG allocations were available by awarding $278,000, with half coming from the SSIG program. For the first 15 years of the SSIG, Nebraska basically matched its SSIG allocations. Then, in 1989-90, Nebraska's proportion of total award dollars rose to 59.6 percent, $761,000 out of $1,276,000. In 1990-91, Nebraska increased support of its need-based grants for undergraduates by 132 percent, to $1,768,000 (see Table A-6). In 1991-92, state support rose again, by 8.3 percent, to $1,915,000, and by 1992-93 Nebraska expected to spend 9.5 percent more, $2,097,000. Its SSIG allocations have represented only 19 percent of the total dollars Nebraska has awarded in the 1990s. So, after many years of just matching its SSIG allocations, Nebraska more than doubled the amount it spends annually on need-based grants.

There are two major lessons in these success stories. While it may have taken a few years of simple matches of SSIG allocations before state support of need-based grant programs increased, the increases were quite dramatic. Additionally, it sometimes takes several years for state support to become larger than SSIG allocations, so it is reasonable to assume that continued funding of the program will eventually lead to dramatic growth in the eight states where allocations have averaged over 45 percent of total award dollars. These states include Alabama, the District of Columbia,

Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. It is reasonable to assume that continued funding of the SSIG will also result in increased state funding in other smallest states as well. Increased funding, and perhaps just assurance of continued funding, of the SSIG would accelerate this process.

The remaining 16 pages of Appendix A display the data on which analysesof the affects of the SSIG on state grant program expenditures were based. The tables group the data into two sets of states, those with 1992-93 grant expenditures above, and those below, $10 million. There are four sets of tables for the two groups.

Tables A-1 and A-2 display the aggregate dollars of need-based grant aid for undergraduates that the states awarded between 1973-74 and 1992-93. (The data for 1974-75 and all later years include SSIG allocations.) Tables A-3 and A-4 display the initial SSIG program allotments to the two groups of states. These amounts are not necessarily what the states eventually received. In some cases, especially in the early years, small states did not match their initial allocations so some money was redistributed. However, in assessing the effects of SSIG allocations on state grant expenditures, it was believed most proper to use initial rather than final allocation amounts, because the initial amounts provide the "incentive" to states.

Tables A-5 and A-6 display the total amounts states spent on their need-based grant aid to undergraduates. These data do not include SSIG allotments, just the dollars states contributed to their programs. Tables A-7 and A-8 display the amounts of total annual expenditures that final SSIG program allotments to states represented. These percentages indicate how the states matched or over-matched their SSIG allocations.

TABLE A-1

Aggregate Need-Based Grant Aid for Undergraduates From States,
25 Largest States by Dollar Volumes, 1973-74 to 1992-93

(dollar amounts in $1,000,000s)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
California	$ 31.339	$ 41.890	$ 51.073	$ 68.388	$ 78.391	$ 78.694	$ 78.812	$ 85.540	$ 86.363	$ 82.753
Illinois	53.767	58.403	68.200	69.721	74.150	79.625	83.052	85.573	89.634	93.515
New Jersey	23.357	24.537	21.268	25.697	26.475	36.448	41.213	43.649	39.774	45.690
New York	78.000	96.932	129.000	210.800	241.400	252.900	252.200	245.507	280.280	299.880
Pennsylvania	63.640	71.164	67.942	65.050	72.308	71.791	78.100	79.879	77.572	87.644
Total	$250.103	$292.926	$337.483	$439.656	$492.724	$519.458	$533.377	$540.148	$573.623	$609.482
Connecticut	$ 1.764	$ 5.513	$ 5.062	$ 5.761	$ 6.801	$ 7.604	$ 6.690	$ 7.189	$ 8.792	$ 8.594
Florida	3.537	4.864	4.599	6.992	8.290	9.186	9.847	11.527	12.302	13.405
Indiana	9.095	11.515	15.375	18.209	19.650	21.100	27.674	23.255	20.576	19.880
Iowa	6.215	6.581	9.618	10.162	11.525	13.541	15.196	15.544	15.629	17.259
Kentucky	0.000	0.555	2.165	2.444	3.838	4.193	4.991	6.627	6.322	6.316
Maryland	0.327	1.300	1.340	1.729	4.489	4.938	5.552	5.741	5.921	5.718
Massachusetts	9.498	11.430	12.359	13.470	14.599	15.465	13.650	16.365	17.071	16.750
Michigan	16.578	19.272	20.440	24.928	27.699	28.816	30.531	27.821	28.626	30.499
Minnesota	5.700	8.157	12.002	16.713	17.892	22.156	18.400	26.500	28.019	29.217
Ohio	16.700	18.964	19.896	25.000	23.638	25.925	28.100	27.402	31.864	35.077
Texas	5.000	8.159	8.970	12.459	12.824	10.948	13.851	12.981	18.687	21.811
Washington	1.400	3.196	3.884	2.975	4.292	4.046	4.501	4.677	5.304	5.979
Wisconsin	11.086	12.931	16.146	19.281	21.243	22.815	21.631	21.397	20.829	23.040
Total	$ 86.900	$112.437	$131.856	$160.123	$176.780	$190.733	$200.614	$207.026	$219.942	$233.545
Colorado	$ 5.875	$ 6.992	$ 7.531	$ 8.521	$ 9.771	$ 9.390	$ 9.750	$ 6.364	$ 7.278	$ 7.485
Missouri	3.299	3.876	3.802	4.207	6.330	6.465	8.144	9.817	8.941	8.694
Oklahoma	0.000	0.491	0.532	1.256	1.672	1.846	2.265	2.041	2.265	6.605
Oregon	1.823	1.997	2.809	2.879	3.853	6.366	7.090	6.660	7.669	8.660
South Carolina	3.850	6.291	7.360	7.716	8.907	9.839	10.930	11.069	12.631	12.275
Tennessee	2.147	3.370	0.640	1.447	2.977	3.668	5.978	6.475	6.439	7.221
Vermont	2.525	2.755	2.703	2.568	3.199	3.855	4.168	4.875	5.531	6.381
Total	$ 19.519	$ 25.772	$ 25.377	$ 28.594	$ 36.709	$ 41.429	$ 48.325	$ 47.301	$ 50.754	$ 57.321
Grand Total	$356.522	$431.135	$494.716	$628.373	$706.213	$751.620	$782.316	$794.475	$844.319	$900.348
Pct Change	+14.5%	+20.9%	+14.7%	+27.0%	+12.4%	+6.4%	+4.1%	+1.6%	+6.3%	+6.6%

TABLE A-1 (cont.)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
California	$ 86.031	$ 92.166	$ 112.373	$ 112.770	$ 118.819	$ 129.264	$ 153.045	$ 161.642	$ 172.852	$ 151.379
Illinois	104,384	110.217	122.300	131.788	135.880	143.373	171.361	183.508	184.753	203.532
New Jersey	47.980	57.579	65.173	63.978	70.298	76.204	84.347	87.054	100.220	118.868
New York	327.320	380.390	363.949	391.989	372.363	355.192	382.655	428.358	504.195	554.803
Pennsylvania	83.474	88.002	96.800	103.401	110.992	118.986	132.344	142.389	158.092	173.214
Total	$649.189	$ 728.354	$ 760.595	$ 803.926	$ 808.352	$ 823.019	$ 923.752	$1,002.951	$1,120.112	$1,201.796
Connecticut	$ 9.371	$ 9.612	$ 11.095	$ 9.094	$ 14.650	$ 21.149	$ 19.915	$ 20.580	$ 20.595	$ 20.805
Florida	12.515	13.967	14.819	14.151	15.245	16.522	20.134	24.729	29.279	29.628
Indiana	20.380	25.007	26.448	30.512	45.408	35.692	41.874	46.756	50.441	55.814
Iowa	20.263	22.205	22.379	22.378	25.960	30.050	32.467	35.586	34.654	34.067
Kentucky	7.886	8.242	8.758	12.139	12.161	12.522	12.605	19.866	16.996	20.520
Maryland	5.459	7.361	6.859	7.822	8.737	12.841	14.800	15.607	16.253	20.828
Massachusetts	25.655	35.937	43.466	56.995	61.600	62.443	50.844	46.000	23.690	45.989
Michigan	30.753	32.866	57.645	66.864	70.099	75.467	70.721	68.918	78.116	75.469
Minnesota	46.600	44.900	45.486	65.473	63.300	68.293	58.136	74.656	81.322	83.170
Ohio	41.974	44.800	45.000	47.846	49.200	50.865	53.848	54.600	57.275	66.000
Texas	21.438	22.291	19.033	20.990	22.705	22.266	24.784	24.135	27.385	27.467
Washington	7.530	7.185	8.827	10.022	12.425	12.858	13.925	21.095	23.527	23.571
Wisconsin	23.011	24.655	27.816	30.622	34.653	35.842	38.072	42.365	42.324	44.216
Total	$272.835	$ 299.028	$ 337.631	$ 394.908	$ 436.143	$ 456.810	$ 452.125	$ 494.893	$ 501.857	$ 547.544
Colorado	$ 7.341	$ 8.779	$ 9.282	$ 9.491	$ 9.327	$ 9.395	$ 10.349	$ 11.276	$ 12.380	$ 14.812
Missouri	8.766	9.128	9.645	9.692	8.394	10.234	10.796	11.078	10.142	11.097
Oklahoma	6.561	6.487	8.242	8.630	10.245	9.861	11.591	11.871	12.612	13.286
Oregon	8.546	8.936	9.514	9.204	9.959	10.108	10.092	11.809	12.023	12.606
South Carolina	12.558	13.726	15.146	16.348	16.346	17.810	18.150	17.901	16.800	17.105
Tennessee	6.700	8.207	9.434	10.618	12.591	11.977	12.977	13.487	12.793	13.723
Vermont	7.039	7.218	7.724	8.088	8.414	9.264	11.137	10.184	11.019	11.120
Total	$ 57.511	$ 62.481	$ 68.987	$ 72.071	$ 75.276	$ 78.649	$ 85.092	$ 87.606	$ 87.769	$ 93.749
Grand Total	$979.535	$1,089.863	$1,167.213	$1,270.905	$1,319.771	$1,358.478	$1,460.969	$1,585.450	$1,709.738	$1,843.085
Pct Change	+8.8%	+11.3%	+7.1%	+8.9%	+3.8%	+2.9%	+7.5%	+8.5%	+7.8%	+7.8%

TABLE A-2

Aggregate Need-Based Grant Aid for Undergraduates From States,
26 Smallest States by Dollar Volumes, 1973-74 to 1992-93

(dollar amounts in $1,000,000s)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Arkansas	$0.000	$0.000	$ 0.203	$ 0.246	$ 0.500	$ 0.747	$ 1.174	$ 2.046	$ 1.603	$ 1.866
Kansas	2.477	2.902	3.420	3.965	4.435	4.415	4.613	5.100	5.004	4.865
Louisiana	0.000	0.000	0.465	0.558	0.595	0.641	0.823	1.074	2.220	1.396
Maine	0.183	0.384	0.475	0.487	0.531	1.091	1.360	1.179	0.537	0.518
New Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.200	0.546	0.533	0.646	0.720	0.720	1.000
Rhode Island	1.933	2.041	2.095	2.388	2.797	3.305	3.792	4.616	5.936	6.696
Virginia	0.000	0.733	1.220	1.738	2.486	3.369	3.698	3.829	3.733	4.000
West Virginia	0.500	1.643	1.794	2.310	2.690	2.906	3.022	2.462	4.300	4.044
Total	$5.093	$7.703	$ 9.672	$11.892	$14.580	$17.007	$19.128	$21.026	$24.053	$24.385
Alabama	$0.000	$0.000	$ 0.524	$ 0.470	$ 0.546	$ 1.937	$ 2.131	$ 1.427	$ 0.505	$ 1.556
Arizona	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.769	1.201	1.596	1.643	1.639	2.283	2.305
Delaware	0.073	0.138	0.200	0.599	0.540	0.502	0.456	0.453	0.544	0.531
Dist of Columbia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.689	0.873	0.928	1.073	0.789	1.118	1.117
Georgia	0.000	0.555	2.165	2.444	2.807	3.175	2.641	3.569	3.493	3.661
Mississippi	0.000	0.000	0.340	0.711	1.064	1.064	1.258	1.302	1.321	1.297
Nebraska	0.000	0.278	0.280	0.285	0.409	0.856	1.074	1.196	1.119	1.062
New Hampshire	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.269	0.372	0.450	0.526	0.631	0.592	0.567
North Carolina	0.000	0.000	0.846	1.571	2.570	2.734	3.504	3.694	3.299	4.421
North Dakota	0.145	0.248	0.234	0.279	0.339	0.327	0.496	0.585	0.672	0.699
Utah	0.000	0.168	0.343	0.670	1.247	1.858	1.504	1.504	1.171	1.174
Total	$0.218	$1.387	$ 4.932	$ 8.756	$11.968	$15.427	$16.306	$16.789	$16.117	$18.390
Alaska	$0.000	$0.000	$ 0.000	$ 0.072	$ 0.141	$ 0.150	$ 0.240	$ 0.312	$ 0.329	$ 0.226
Hawaii	0.000	0.000	0.088	0.186	0.298	0.496	0.452	0.516	0.737	0.550
Idaho	0.000	0.000	0.101	0.255	0.360	0.409	0.507	0.512	0.496	0.462
Montana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.076	0.330	0.351	0.392	0.353	0.390	0.400
Nevada	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.173	0.172	0.291	0.287	0.150	0.402
South Dakota	0.000	0.231	0.207	0.243	0.236	0.265	0.221	0.427	0.431	0.531
Wyoming	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.028	0.056	0.195	0.251	0.052	0.049	0.204
Total	$0.000	$0.231	$ 0.417	$ 0.860	$ 1.594	$ 2.038	$ 2.354	$ 2.459	$ 2.582	$ 2.775
Grand Total	$5.311	$9.321	$15.021	$21.508	$28.142	$34.472	$37.788	$40.274	$42.752	$45.550
Pct Change	+43.2%	+75.5%	+61.2%	+43.2%	+30.8%	+22.5%	+9.6%	+6.6%	+6.2%	+6.5%

TABLE A-2 (cont.)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Arkansas	$ 2.226	$ 3.792	$ 4.108	$ 3.800	$ 3.759	$ 3.903	$ 3.946	$ 3.885	$ 4.742	$ 6.319
Kansas	4.664	4.841	5.609	5.250	5.337	5.540	6.478	6.462	6.587	6.894
Louisiana	1.693	1.931	2.003	1.818	1.880	1.947	2.786	3.827	4.446	5.125
Maine	0.477	0.794	0.809	1.151	1.418	1.408	1.877	4.802	5.002	5.200
New Mexico	0.695	1.025	1.461	1.461	4.107	5.024	5.601	6.479	7.293	8.295
Rhode Island	6.745	7.560	7.856	8.930	8.138	8.967	9.917	9.522	9.141	9.586
Virginia	4.075	4.374	4.415	4.349	4.414	8.062	7.966	7.351	4.892	6.654
West Virginia	4.376	4.850	5.167	5.157	5.189	5.204	5.217	5.559	5.781	5.868
Total	$24.951	$29.167	$31.428	$31.916	$34.242	$40.055.	$43.788	$47.887	$47.884	$53.941
Alabama	$ 1.731	$ 2.242	$ 2.242	$ 2.120	$ 2.260	$ 2.196	$ 2.984	$ 2.878	$ 2.183	$ 2.271
Arizona	2.027	2.355	2.401	2.437	3.222	3.508	3.420	3.318	2.278	2.437
Delaware	0.548	0.536	0.756	0.875	0.807	0.829	0.956	1.066	0.906	1.121
Dist of Columbia	0.759	1.109	1.106	1.059	1.106	1.075	1.069	0.947	0.978	1.015
Georgia	3.683	4.040	4.510	4.946	4.599	5.197	4.607	5.070	5.084	4.951
Mississippi	1.015	1.297	1.288	1.287	1.230	1.251	1.243	1.136	1.131	1.244
Nebraska	0.860	1.089	1.093	1.042	1.094	1.052	1.276	2.192	2.370	2.613
New Hampshire	0.536	0.582	0.660	0.623	0.810	0.886	0.918	0.770	0.825	1.253
North Carolina	3.974	4.449	4.440	4.386	4.559	4.489	3.046	2.519	2.908	3.163
North Dakota	0.635	0.702	0.808	0.503	0.490	0.976	1.242	1.177	1.475	2.162
Utah	1.538	1.665	1.131	1.080	1.133	1.081	1.091	1.001	1.034	1.115
Total	$17.306	$20.066	$20.435	$20.358	$21.310	$22.540	$21.852	$22.074	$21.172	$23.345
Alaska	$ 0.187	$ 0.241	$ 0.241	$ 0.229	$ 0.240	$ 0.234	$ 0.228	$ 0.464	$ 0.475	$ 0.470
Hawaii	0.493	0.493	0.604	0.595	0.563	0.598	0.726	0.612	0.632	0.724
Idaho	0.378	0.509	0.509	0.487	0.343	0.348	0.346	0.350	0.483	0.580
Montana	0.353	0.382	0.440	0.401	0.419	0.420	0.415	0.383	0.414	0.418
Nevada	0.327	0.414	0.414	0.326	0.414	0.396	0.392	0.321	0.326	0.341
South Dakota	0.440	0.531	0.624	0.563	0.516	0.506	0.504	0.468	0.480	0.587
Wyoming	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.240	0.212	0.241	0.212	0.216	0.225
Total	$ 2.382	$ 2.774	$ 3.036	$ 2.805	$ 2.735	$ 2.714	$ 2.852	$ 2.810	$ 3.026	$ 3.345
Grand Total	$44.639	$52.007	$54.899	$55.079	$58.287	$65.309	$68.492	$72.771	$72.082	$80.631
Pct Change	-2.0%	+16.5%	+5.6%	+0.3%	+5.8%	+12.0%	+4.9%	+6.2%	-0.9%	+11.9%

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TABLE A-3

Initial SSIG Program Allotments to 25 Largest States
Grouped by Total Award Dollar Volumes, 1974-75 to 1992-93

(dollar amounts in $1,000,000s)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
California	$ 3.216	$ 3.137	$ 6.269	$10.010	$10.236	$12.654	$11.662	$11.800	$11.313	$ 9.213
Illinois	1.138	1.062	2.313	3.080	3.188	4.068	4.170	4.200	3.980	3.241
New Jersey	0.562	0.544	1.230	1.602	1.672	2.047	2.157	2.013	1.931	1.573
New York	1.989	1.930	4.184	6.137	6.402	7.561	6.439	6.400	6.224	5.068
Pennsylvania	0.880	0.941	2.007	2.593	2.705	3.403	3.406	3.400	3.236	2.635
Total	$ 7.785	$ 7.614	$16.003	$23.422	$24.203	$29.733	$27.834	$27.813	$26.684	$21.730
Connecticut	$ 0.306	$ 0.290	$ 0.638	$ 0.789	$ 0.826	$ 0.983	$ 1.048	$ 0.999	$ 0.959	$ 0.781
Florida	0.607	0.599	1.370	1.859	1.936	2.366	2.611	2.611	2.305	1.877
Indiana	0.470	0.426	0.972	1.219	1.235	1.615	1.570	1.535	1.473	1.199
Iowa	0.255	0.233	0.498	0.641	0.652	0.816	0.889	0.825	0.792	0.645
Kentucky	0.252	0.236	0.547	0.742	0.773	0.964	0.974	0.938	0.899	0.732
Maryland	0.364	0.378	0.801	1.062	1.095	1.366	1.399	1.400	1.343	1.094
Massachusetts	0.753	0.709	1.586	2.105	2.202	2.526	2.629	2.467	2.368	1.928
Michigan	0.951	0.910	1.991	2.641	2.762	3.185	3.357	3.200	3.044	2.479
Minnesota	0.369	0.348	0.882	1.122	1.189	1.456	1.500	1.500	1.424	1.160
Ohio	0.913	0.847	1.800	2.321	2.384	2.963	3.010	3.010	2.919	2.377
Texas	1.141	1.076	2.421	3.307	3.445	3.708	4.422	4.187	4.017	3.271
Washington	0.450	0.425	0.911	1.219	1.270	1.684	1.941	1.741	1.671	1.360
Wisconsin	0.508	0.471	0.976	1.318	1.372	1.622	1.625	1.625	1.536	1.251
Total	$ 7.339	$ 6.948	$15.393	$20.345	$21.141	$25.254	$26.975	$26.038	$24.750	$20.154
Colorado	$ 0.301	$ 0.281	$ 0.542	$ 0.751	$ 0.797	$ 1.023	$ 1.067	$ 1.048	$ 1.005	$ 0.819
Missouri	0.441	0.412	0.874	1.214	1.246	1.489	1.515	1.500	1.455	1.195
Oklahoma	0.285	0.268	0.622	0.835	0.923	1.095	1.020	1.034	0.992	0.807
Oregon	0.287	0.282	0.606	0.771	0.803	0.983	0.989	0.986	0.946	0.770
South Carolina	0.219	0.206	0.500	0.724	0.767	0.888	0.866	0.830	0.797	0.649
Tennessee	0.344	0.320	0.724	0.997	1.038	1.263	1.332	1.300	1.192	0.971
Vermont	0.060	0.059	0.118	0.150	0.157	0.192	0.195	0.193	0.135	0.151
Total	$ 1.937	$ 1.828	$ 3.986	$ 5.442	$ 5.731	$ 6.933	$ 6.984	$ 6.891	$ 6.522	$ 5.362
Grand Total	$17.061	$16.390	$35.382	$49.209	$51.075	$61.920	$61.793	$60.742	$57.956	$47.246
Pct Change	N.A.	-3.9%	+115.9%	+39.1%	+3.8%	+21.2%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-4.6%	-18.5%

TABLE A-3 (cont.)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
California	$11.669	$11.669	$11.168	$11.669	$11.172	$11.038	$ 9.087	$ 9.755	$11.055
Illinois	4.105	4.105	3.929	4.105	3.930	3.883	3.197	3.432	3.889
New Jersey	1.992	1.992	1.906	1.992	1.910	1.884	1.551	1.665	1.887
New York	6.420	6.420	6.144	6.420	6.147	6.073	4.999	5.367	6.082
Pennsylvania	3.338	3.338	3.194	3.338	3.196	3.157	2.599	2.790	3.162
Total	$27.524	$27.524	$26.341	$27.524	$26.355	$26.035	$21.433	$23.009	$26.075
Connecticut	$ 0.987	$ 0.989	$ 0.947	$ 0.989	$ 0.947	$ 0.936	$ 0,770	$ 0.827	$ 0.937
Florida	2.377	2.377	2.275	2.377	2.276	2.249	1.851	1.987	2.252
Indiana	1.519	1.519	1.454	1.519	1.454	1.437	1.183	1.270	1.439
Iowa	0.817	0.817	0.781	0.817	0.782	0.772	0.636	0.683	0.774
Kentucky	0.928	0.928	0.888	0.928	0.891	0.877	0.722	0.775	0.879
Maryland	1.385	1.385	1.326	1.385	1.326	1.310	1.079	1.158	1.312
Massachusetts	2.442	2.442	2.337	2.442	2.338	2.310	1.902	2.041	2.314
Michigan	3.139	3.139	3.004	3.139	3.006	2.970	2.445	2.624	2.974
Minnesota	1.469	1.469	1.406	1.469	1.406	1.389	1.144	1.229	1.392
Ohio	3.011	3.011	2.882	3.011	2.883	2.848	2.345	2.517	2.853
Texas	4.143	4.143	3.965	4.143	3.966	3.919	3.226	3.463	3.925
Washington	1.723	1.723	1.649	1.723	1.650	1.630	1.342	1.441	1.633
Wisconsin	1.584	1.584	1.516	1.584	1.517	1.498	1.233	1.324	1.501
Total	$25.524	$25.526	$24.430	$25.526	$24.442	$24.145	$19.878	$21.339	$24.185
Colorado	$ 1.037	$ 1.037	$ 0.993	$ 1.037	$ 0.993	$ 0.981	$ 0.808	$ 0.867	$ 0.983
Missouri	1.501	1.501	1.436	1.501	1.436	1.420	1.169	1.255	1.422
Oklahoma	1.023	1.023	0.979	1.023	0.980	0.967	0.796	0.855	0.969
Oregon	0.976	0.976	0.934	0.976	0.934	0.923	0.760	0.816	0.924
South Carolina	0.822	0.822	0.786	0.822	0.787	0.777	0.640	0.687	0.778
Tennessee	1.230	1.230	1.177	1.230	1.178	1.163	0.958	1.028	1.165
Vermont	0.191	0.191	0.183	0.191	0.183	0.180	0.149	0.159	0.181
Total	$ 6.780	$ 6.780	$ 6.488	$ 6.780	$ 6.491	$ 6.411	$ 5.280	$ 5.667	$ 6.422
Grand Total	$59.828	$59.830	$57.259	$59.830	$57.288	$56.591	$46.591	$50.015	$56.682
Pct Change	+26.6%	0.0%	-4.3%	+4.5%	-4.2%	-1.2%	-17.7%	+7.3%	+13.3%

TABLE A-4

Initial SSIG Program Allotments to 26 Smallest States
Grouped by Total Award Dollar Volumes, 1974-75 to 1992-93

(dollar amounts in $1,000,000s)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Arkansas	$0.000	$0.111	$0.123	$0.244	$ 0.515	$ 0.474	$ 0.506	$ 0.486	$ 0.466	$ 0.379
Kansas	0.252	0.230	0.481	0.675	0.703	0.850	0.900	0.850	0.816	0.664
Louisiana	0.000	0.280	0.279	0.297	0.320	0.411	1.062	1.093	1.048	0.854
Maine	0.081	0.077	0.167	0.224	0.231	0.280	0.281	0.275	0.264	0.215
New Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.273	0.226	0.360	0.360	0.390	0.374	0.304
Rhode Island	0.117	0.117	0.257	0.326	0.353	0.398	0.420	0.400	0.389	0.316
Virginia	0.316	0.412	0.850	1.228	1.297	1.594	1.663	1.635	1.568	1.277
West Virginia	0.148	0.145	0.315	0.414	0.424	0.530	0.551	0.557	0.535	0.435
Total	$0.914	$1.372	$2.569	$3.681	$ 4.069	$ 4.897	$ 5.743	$ 5.686	$ 5.460	$ 4.444
Alabama	$0.000	$0.262	$0.235	$0.272	$ 0.968	$ 1.096	$ 0.713	$ 0.201	$ 1.096	$ 0.892
Arizona	0.000	0.000	0.385	0.592	0.796	0.856	0.863	0.395	1.254	1.021
Delaware	0.057	0.062	0.153	0.160	0.168	0.200	0.216	0.164	0.196	0.160
Dist of Columbia	0.000	0.166	0.344	0.437	0.464	0.537	0.395	0.559	0.536	0.437
Georgia	0.329	0.312	0.810	1.103	1.127	1.372	1.335	1.332	1.279	1.041
Mississippi	0.000	0.170	0.351	0.532	0.565	0.667	0.651	0.650	0.623	0.508
Nebraska	0.154	0.141	0.375	0.409	0.428	0.537	0.598	0.550	0.528	0.430
New Hampshire	0.000	0.000	0.135	0.186	0.224	0.263	0.274	0.268	0.257	0.209
North Carolina	0.000	0.423	0.783	1.285	1.367	1.647	1.688	1.649	1.599	1.302
North Dakota	0.070	0.063	0.126	0.160	0.163	0.200	0.213	0.206	0.197	0.161
Utah	0.168	0.171	0.286	0.368	0.434	0.567	0.578	0.570	0.547	0.445
Total	$0.778	$1.770	$3.983	$5.504	$ 6.704	$ 7.942	$ 7.524	$ 6.544	$ 8.112	$ 6.606
Alaska	$0.000	$0.000	$0.034	$0.000	$ 0.063	$ 0.120	$ 0.156	$ 0.169	$ 0.117	$ 0.095
Hawaii	0.000	0.088	0.186	0.144	0.148	0.243	0.258	0.315	0.303	0.246
Idaho	0.000	0.051	0.093	0.180	0.204	0.253	0.256	0.257	0.247	0.201
Montana	0.000	0.056	0.073	0.155	0.175	0.205	0.177	0.194	0.203	0.165
Nevada	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.081	0.138	0.148	0.143	0.209	0.201	0.164
South Dakota	0.067	0.057	0.103	0.118	0.165	0.210	0.216	0.218	0.209	0.170
Wyoming	0.000	0.031	0.007	0.008	0.000	0.013	0.026	0.128	0.124	0.101
Total	$0.067	$0.283	$0.496	$0.686	$ 0.893	$ 1.192	$ 1.232	$ 1.490	$ 1.404	$ 1.142
Grand Total	$1.759	$3.425	$7.048	$9.871	$11.666	$14.031	$14.499	$13.720	$14.976	$12.192
Pct Change	N.A.	+94.7%	+105.8%	+40.1%	+18.2%	+20.3%	+3.3%	-5.3%	+9.2%	-18.6%

TABLE A-4 (cont.)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Arkansas	$ 0.481	$ 0.481	$ 0.460	$ 0.481	$ 0.460	$ 0.455	$ 0.374	$ 0.402	$ 0.455
Kansas	0.842	0.842	0.805	0.842	0.807	0.796	0.655	0.704	0.797
Louisiana	1.081	1.081	1.035	1.081	1.035	1.023	0.842	0.904	1.025
Maine	0.272	0.272	0.261	0.272	0.262	0.258	0.212	0.228	0.258
New Mexico	0.386	0.386	0.369	0.386	0.370	0.365	0.300	0.322	0.365
Rhode Island	0.401	0.401	0.384	0.401	0.384	0.379	0.312	0.335	0.380
Virginia	1.618	1.618	1.548	1.618	1.549	1.530	1.260	1.352	1.533
West Virginia	0.552	0.552	0.528	0.552	0.530	0.522	0.430	0.461	0.523
Total	$ 5.633	$ 5.633	$ 5.390	$ 5.633	$ 5.397	$ 5.328	$ 4.385	$ 4.708	$ 5.336
Alabama	$ 1.130	$ 1.130	$ 1.082	$ 1.130	$ 1.082	$ 1.069	$ 0.880	$ 0.945	$ 1.071
Arizona	1.293	1.293	1.237	1.293	1.237	1.223	1.007	1.081	1.225
Delaware	0.203	0.203	0.194	0.203	0.194	0.192	0.158	0.169	0.192
Dist of Columbia	0.553	0.553	0.529	0.553	0.530	0.523	0.431	0.462	0.524
Georgia	1.319	1.319	1.262	1.319	1.265	1.248	1.027	1.103	1.250
Mississippi	0.643	0.643	0.615	0.643	0.616	0.608	0.501	0.537	0.609
Nebraska	0.545	0.545	0.521	0.545	0.522	0.515	0.424	0.455	0.516
New Hampshire	0.265	0.265	0.253	0.265	0.254	0.250	0.206	0.221	0.251
North Carolina	1.649	1.649	1.579	1.649	1.579	1.560	1.284	1.379	1.563
North Dakota	0.203	0.203	0.195	0.203	0.194	0.192	0.158	0.170	0.193
Utah	0.564	0.564	0.540	0.564	0.540	0.534	0.439	0.472	0.535
Total	$ 8.367	$ 8.367	$ 8.007	$ 8.367	$ 8.013	$ 7.914	$ 6.515	$ 6.994	$ 7.929
Alaska	$ 0.121	$ 0.121	$ 0.115	$ 0.121	$ 0.116	$ 0.114	$ 0.094	$ 0.101	$ 0.114
Hawaii	0.312	0.312	0.299	0.312	0.299	0.295	0.243	0.261	0.296
Idaho	0.254	0.254	0.243	0.254	0.244	0.241	0.198	0.213	0.241
Montana	0.209	0.209	0.200	0.209	0.200	0.198	0.163	0.175	0.198
Nevada	0.207	0.207	0.198	0.207	0.198	0.196	0.161	0.173	0.196
South Dakota	0.216	0.216	0.206	0.216	0.206	0.204	0.168	0.180	0.204
Wyoming	0.127	0.127	0.122	0.127	0.121	0.121	0.099	0.106	0.121
Total	$ 1.446	$ 1.446	$ 1.381	$ 1.446	$ 1.384	$ 1.369	$ 1.126	$ 1.209	$ 1.370
Grand Total	$15.476	$15.446	$14.780	$15.446	$14.794	$14.611	$12.026	$12.911	$14.635
Pct Change	+26.9%	-0.2%	-4.3%	+4.5%	-4.2%	-1.2%	-17.7%	+7.4%	+13.4%

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TABLE A-5

Total State Expenditures on Need-Based Grant Aid to Undergraduates,
25 Largest States Grouped by Award Dollar Volumes, 1974-75 to 1992-93

(dollar amounts in $1,000,000s)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
California	$ 38.674	$ 47.936	$ 62.119	$ 68.381	$ 68.458	$ 66.158	$ 73.878	$ 74.563	$ 71.440	$ 76.818
Illinois	57.265	67.138	67.408	71.070	76.437	78.984	81.403	85.434	89.535	101.143
New Jersey	23.975	20.724	24.467	24.873	34.776	39.166	41.492	37.761	43.759	46.407
New York	94.943	127.070	206.616	235.263	246.498	244.639	239.068	273.880	293.656	322.252
Pennsylvania	70.284	67.001	63.043	69.715	69.086	74.697	76.473	74.172	84.408	80.839
Total	$285.141	$329.869	$423.653	$469.302	$495.255	$503.644	$512.314	$545.810	$582.798	$627.459
Connecticut	$ 5.207	$ 4.772	$ 5.123	$ 6.012	$ 6.778	$ 5.707	$ 6.141	$ 7.793	$ 7.635	$ 8.590
Florida	4.257	4.000	5.622	6.431	7.250	7.481	8.916	9.691	11.100	10.638
Indiana	11.045	14.949	17.237	18.431	19.865	26.059	21.685	19.041	18.407	19.181
Iowa	6.326	9.385	9.664	10.884	12.889	14.380	14.655	14.804	16.467	19.618
Kentucky	0.303	1.929	1.897	3.096	3.420	4.027	5.653	5.384	5.417	7.154
Maryland	0.936	0.962	0.928	3.427	3.843	4.186	4.342	4.521	4.375	4.365
Massachusetts	10.677	11.650	11.884	12.494	13.263	11.124	13.736	14.604	14.382	23.727
Michigan	18.321	19.530	22.937	25.058	26.054	27.346	24.464	25.426	27.455	28.274
Minnesota	7.788	11.654	15.831	16.770	20.967	16.944	25.000	26.519	27.793	45.440
Ohio	18.051	19.049	23.200	21.317	23.541	25.137	24.392	28.854	32.158	39.597
Texas	7.018	7.894	10.038	9.517	7.503	10.143	8.559	14.500	17.794	18.167
Washington	2.746	3.459	2.064	3.073	2.776	2.817	2.736	3.563	4.308	6.170
Wisconsin	12.423	15.675	18.305	19.925	21.443	20.009	19.772	19.204	21.504	21.760
Total	$105.098	$124.908	$144.730	$156.435	$169.592	$175.360	$180.051	$193.904	$208.795	$252.681
Colorado	$ 6.691	$ 7.250	$ 7.979	$ 9.020	$ 8.593	$ 8.727	$ 5.297	$ 6.230	$ 6.480	$ 6.522
Missouri	3.435	3.390	3.333	5.116	5.219	6.655	8.302	7.441	7.239	7.571
Oklahoma	0.206	0.264	0.634	0.837	0.923	1.170	1.021	1.231	5.613	5.754
Oregon	1.710	2.527	2.273	3.082	5.563	6.107	5.671	6.683	7.714	7.776
South Carolina	6.072	7.154	7.216	8.183	9.072	10.042	10.203	11.801	11.478	11.909
Tennessee	3.026	0.320	0.723	1.980	2.630	4.715	5.143	5.139	6.029	5.729
Vermont	2.695	2.644	2.450	3.049	3.698	3.976	4.680	5.338	6.246	6.888
Total	$ 23.835	$ 23.549	$ 24.608	$ 31.267	$ 35.698	$ 41.392	$ 40.317	$ 43.863	$ 50.799	$ 52.149
Grand Total	$414.074	$478.326	$592.991	$657.004	$700.545	$720.396	$732.682	$783.577	$842.392	$932.289
Pct Change	+16.1%	+15.5%	+24.0%	+10.8%	+6.6%	+2.8%	+1.7%	+6.9%	+7.5%	+10.7%

TABLE A-5 (cont.)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
California	$ 80.497	$ 100.704	$ 101.602	$ 107.150	$ 118.092	$ 142.007	$ 152.555	$ 163.097	$ 140.324
Illinois	106.112	118.195	127.859	131.775	139.443	167.478	180.311	181.321	199.643
New Jersey	55.587	63.181	62.072	68.306	74.294	82.463	85.503	98.555	116.981
New York	373.970	357.529	385.845	365.943	349.045	376.582	423.359	498.828	548.721
Pennsylvania	84.664	93.462	100.207	107.654	115.790	129.187	139.790	155.302	170.052
Total	$ 700.830	$ 733.071	$ 777.585	$ 780.828	$ 796.664	$ 897.717	$ 981.518	$1,097.103	$1,175.721
Connecticut	$ 8.625	$ 10.106	$ 8.147	$ 13.661	$ 20.202	$ 18.979	$ 19.810	$ 19.768	$ 19.868
Florida	11.590	12.442	11.876	12.868	14.246	17.885	22.878	27.292	27.376
Indiana	23.488	24.929	29.058	43.889	34.238	40.437	45.573	49.171	54.375
Iowa	21.388	21.562	21.597	25.143	29.268	31.695	34.950	33.971	33.293
Kentucky	7.314	7.830	11.251	11.233	11.631	11.728	19.144	16.221	19.641
Maryland	5.976	5.474	6.496	7.352	11.515	13.490	14.528	15.095	19.516
Massachusetts	33.495	41.024	54.658	59.158	60.105	48.534	44.098	21.649	43.675
Michigan	29.727	54.506	63.860	66.960	72.461	67.751	66.473	75.492	72.495
Minnesota	43.431	44.017	64.067	61.831	66.887	56.747	73.512	80.093	81.778
Ohio	41.789	41.989	44.964	46.189	47.982	51.000	52.255	54.758	63.147
Texas	18.148	14.890	17.025	18.562	18.300	20.865	20.909	23.922	23.542
Washington	5.462	7.104	8.373	10.702	11.208	12.295	19.753	22.086	21.938
Wisconsin	23.071	26.232	29.106	33.069	34.325	36.574	41.132	41.000	42.715
Total	$ 273.504	$ 312.105	$ 370.478	$ 410.617	$ 432.368	$ 427.980	$ 475.015	$ 480.518	$ 523.359
Colorado	$ 7.742	$ 8.245	$ 8.498	$ 8.290	$ 8.402	$ 9.368	$ 10.468	$ 11.513	$ 13.829
Missouri	7.627	8.144	8.256	6.893	8.798	9.376	9.909	8.887	9.675
Oklahoma	5.464	7.219	7.651	9.222	8.881	10.624	11.075	11.757	12.317
Oregon	7.960	8.538	8.270	8.983	9.174	9.169	11.049	11.207	11.682
South Carolina	12.904	14.324	15.562	15.524	17.023	17.373	17.261	16.113	16.327
Tennessee	6.977	8.204	9.441	11.361	10.799	11.814	12.529	11.765	12.558
Vermont	7.027	7.533	7.905	8.223	9.081	10.957	10.035	10.860	10.939
Total	$ 55.701	$ 62.207	$ 65.583	$ 68.496	$ 72.158	$ 78.681	$ 82.326	$ 82.102	$ 87.327
Grand Total	$1,030.035	$1,107.383	$1,213.646	$1,259.941	$1,301.190	$1,404.378	$1,538.859	$1,659.723	$1,786.407
Pct Change	+10.5%	+7.5%	+9.6%	+3.8%	+3.3%	+7.9%	+9.6%	+7.9%	+7.6%

TABLE A-6

Total State Expenditures on Need-Based Grant Aid to Undergraduates,
26 Smallest States Grouped by Award Dollar Volumes, 1974-75 to 1992-93

(dollar amounts in $1,000,000s)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Arkansas	$0.000	$ 0.092	$ 0.123	$ 0.256	$ 0.373	$ 0.700	$ 1.540	$ 1.117	$ 1.400	$ 1.847
Kansas	2.650	3.190	3.484	3.760	3.712	3.763	4.200	4.154	4.049	4.000
Louisiana	0.000	0.232	0.279	0.298	0.321	0.412	0.537	1.110	0.698	0.846
Maine	0.303	0.398	0.320	0.307	0.860	1.080	0.898	0.268	0.259	0.262
New Mexico	0.000	0.000	0.103	0.273	0.307	0.323	0.360	0.360	0.626	0.391
Rhode Island	1.924	1.978	2.131	2.471	2.952	3.394	4.196	5.536	6.307	6.429
Virginia	0.417	0.808	0.888	1.258	2.072	2.104	2.166	2.098	2.432	2.798
West Virginia	1.495	1.649	1.995	2.276	2.482	2.492	1.911	3.743	3.509	3.941
Total	$6.789	$ 8.347	$ 9.323	$10.899	$13.079	$14.268	$15.808	$18.386	$19.280	$20.514
Alabama	$0.000	$ 0.262	$ 0.235	$ 0.274	$ 0.969	$ 1.065	$ 0.714	$ 0.304	$ 0.778	$ 0.865
Arizona	0.000	0.000	0.384	0.600	0.798	0.822	0.820	1.888	1.152	1.014
Delaware	0.081	0.138	0.446	0.380	0.334	0.256	0.237	0.380	0.335	0.388
Dist of Columbia	0.000	0.000	0.345	0.436	0.464	0.536	0.394	0.559	0.581	0.380
Georgia	0.226	1.853	1.634	1.704	2.048	1.269	2.234	2.161	2.382	2.642
Mississippi	0.000	0.170	0.360	0.532	0.532	0.629	0.651	0.671	0.674	0.507
Nebraska	0.139	0.140	0.142	0.205	0.428	0.537	0.598	0.569	0.534	0.430
New Hampshire	0.000	0.000	0.134	0.186	0.226	0.263	0.357	0.324	0.310	0.327
North Carolina	0.000	0.423	0.788	1.285	1.367	1.857	2.006	1.650	2.822	2.672
North Dakota	0.178	0.171	0.153	0.179	0.164	0.296	0.372	0.466	0.502	0.474
Utah	0.000	0.172	0.384	0.879	1.424	0.937	0.926	0.601	0.627	1.093
Total	$0.624	$ 3.329	$ 5.005	$ 6.660	$ 8.754	$ 8.467	$ 9.309	$ 9.573	$10.697	$10.792
Alaska	$0.000	$ 0.000	$ 0.038	$ 0.141	$ 0.087	$ 0.120	$ 0.156	$ 0.164	$ 0.113	$ 0.094
Hawaii	0.000	0.044	0.093	0.154	0.348	0.226	0.258	0.368	0.275	0.247
Idaho	0.000	0.050	0.162	0.180	0.205	0.254	0.256	0.231	0.231	0.189
Montana	0.000	0.000	0.038	0.175	0.176	0.186	0.176	0.196	0.197	0.188
Nevada	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.092	0.086	0.146	0.144	0.075	0.201	0.163
South Dakota	0.164	0.150	0.140	0.118	0.132	0.110	0.214	0.215	0.322	0.270
Wyoming	0.000	0.010	0.021	0.048	0.195	0.238	0.026	0.024	0.102	0.103
Total	$0.164	$ 0.254	$ 0.492	$ 0.908	$ 1.229	$ 1.280	$ 1.230	$ 1.273	$ 1.441	$ 1.254
Grand Total	$7.577	$11.930	$14.820	$18.467	$23.062	$24.015	$26.347	$29.232	$31.418	$32.560
Pct Change	N.A.	+57.5%	+24.2%	+24.6%	+24.9%	+4.1%	+9.7%	+11.0%	+7.5%	+3.6%

TABLE A-6 (cont.)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Arkansas	$ 3.311	$ 3.627	$ 3.340	$ 3.278	$ 3.443	$ 3.491	$ 3.511	$ 4.340	$ 5.864
Kansas	3.999	4.767	4.445	4.495	4.733	5.682	5.807	5.883	6.097
Louisiana	0.965	1.001	0.909	0.940	0.974	1.763	2.985	3.542	4.100
Maine	0.522	0.537	0.890	1.146	1.146	1.619	4.590	4.774	4.942
New Mexico	0.639	1.075	1.092	3.721	4.654	5.236	6.179	6.971	7.930
Rhode Island	7.159	7.455	8.546	7.737	8.583	9.538	9.210	8.806	9.206
Virginia	2.756	2.797	2.801	2.796	6.513	6.436	6.091	3.540	5.121
West Virginia	4.298	4.615	4.629	4.637	4.674	4.695	5.129	5.320	5.345
Total	$23.649	$25.874	$26.652	$28.750	$34.720	$38.460	$43.502	$43.176	$48.605
Alabama	$ 1.121	$ 1.121	$ 1.060	$ 1.130	$ 1.114	$ 1.915	$ 1.998	$ 1.238	$ 1.200
Arizona	1.178	1.201	1.219	1.929	2.271	2.197	2.311	1.197	1.212
Delaware	0.333	0.553	0.681	0.604	0.635	0.764	0.908	0.737	0.929
Dist of Columbia	0.556	0.553	0.530	0.553	0.545	0.546	0.516	0.516	0.508
Georgia	2.721	3.191	3.684	3.280	3.932	3.359	4.043	3.981	3.701
Mississippi	0.654	0.645	0.672	0.587	0.635	0.635	0.635	0.594	0.635
Nebraska	0.544	0.548	0.521	0.549	0.530	0.761	1.768	1.915	2.097
New Hampshire	0.317	0.395	0.370	0.545	0.632	0.668	0.564	0.604	1.002
North Carolina	2.800	2.791	2.807	2.910	2.910	1.523	1.260	1.529	1.600
North Dakota	0.499	0.605	0.308	0.287	0.782	1.050	1.019	1.305	1.969
Utah	1.101	0.567	0.540	0.569	0.541	0.557	0.562	0.562	0.580
Total	$11.824	$12.170	$12.392	$12.943	$14.527	$13.975	$15.584	$14.178	$15.433
Alaska	$ 0.121	$ 0.121	$ 0.115	$ 0.120	$ 0.118	$ 0.114	$ 0.370	$ 0.374	$ 0.356
Hawaii	0.247	0.302	0.298	0.282	0.299	0.431	0.369	0.371	0.428
Idaho	0.255	0.255	0.244	0.172	0.174	0.173	0.175	0.270	0.339
Montana	0.191	0.231	0.201	0.210	0.220	0.217	0.220	0.239	0.220
Nevada	0.207	0.207	0.163	0.207	0.196	0.196	0.161	0.163	0.171
South Dakota	0.315	0.408	0.357	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.383
Wyoming	0.102	0.102	0.120	0.120	0.106	0.120	0.106	0.108	0.112
Total	$ 1.438	$ 1.626	$ 1.498	$ 1.411	$ 1.413	$ 1.551	$ 1.701	$ 1.825	$ 2.009
Grand Total	$36.911	$39.670	$40.542	$43.104	$50.660	$53.986	$60.787	$59.179	$66.047
Pct Change	+13.4%	+7.5%	+2.2%	+6.3%	+17.5%	+6.6%	+12.6%	-2.6%	+11.6%

TABLE A-7

SSIG Program Allotments as a Percent of Total Need-Based Grant Aid
for Undergraduates, 25 Largest States by Dollar Volumes, 1974-75 to 1992-93

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
California	7.7%	6.1%	9.2%	12.8%	13.0%	16.1%	13.6%	13.7%	13.7%	10.7%
Illinois	1.9	1.6	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.1
New Jersey	2.3	2.6	4.8	6.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.2	3.3
New York	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.5
Pennsylvania	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.2
Average	3.0%	2.6%	4.5%	5.8%	5.6%	6.7%	6.1%	6.0%	5.6%	4.4%
Connecticut	5.6%	5.7%	11.1%	11.6%	10.9%	14.7%	14.6%	11.4%	11.2%	8.3%
Florida	12.5	13.0	19.6	22.4	21.1	24.0	22.7	21.2	17.2	15.0
Indiana	4.1	2.8	5.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.8	7.5	7.4	5.9
Iowa	3.9	2.4	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.2
Kentucky	45.4	10.9	22.4	19.3	18.4	19.3	14.7	14.8	14.2	9.3
Maryland	28.0	28.2	46.3	23.7	22.2	24.6	24.4	23.6	23.5	20.0
Massachusetts	6.6	5.7	11.8	14.4	14.2	18.5	16.1	14.5	14.1	7.5
Michigan	4.9	4.5	8.0	9.5	9.6	10.4	12.1	11.2	10.0	8.1
Minnesota	4.5	2.9	5.3	6.3	5.4	7.9	5.7	5.4	4.9	2.5
Ohio	4.8	4.3	7.2	9.8	9.2	10.5	11.0	9.4	8.3	5.7
Texas	14.0	12.0	19.4	25.8	31.5	26.8	34.1	22.4	18.4	15.3
Washington	14.1	10.9	30.6	28.4	31.4	37.4	41.5	32.8	27.9	18.1
Wisconsin	3.9	2.9	5.1	6.2	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.7	5.4
Average	11.7%	8.2%	15.2%	14.6%	14.7%	16.4%	16.7%	14.4%	13.0%	9.6%
Colorado	4.3%	3.7%	6.4%	7.7%	8.5%	10.5%	16.8%	14.4%	13.4%	11.2%
Missouri	11.4	10.8	20.8	19.2	19.3	18.3	15.4	16.8	16.7	13.6
Oklahoma	50.0	50.0	49.5	49.9	50.0	48.3	50.0	45.7	15.0	12.3
Oregon	14.4	10.0	21.0	20.0	12.6	13.9	14.8	12.9	10.9	9.0
South Carolina	3.5	2.8	6.5	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.8	6.6	6.5	5.2
Tennessee	10.2	50.0	50.0	33.5	28.3	21.1	20.6	20.2	16.5	14.5
Vermont	2.2	2.2	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.1
Average	13.7%	18.5%	22.7%	20.4%	18.7%	17.8%	18.5%	17.2%	11.6%	9.7%
Total Average	9.5%	9.8%	14.1%	13.6%	13.0%	13.6%	13.8%	12.5%	10.1%	7.9%

TABLE A-7 (cont.)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	All Years
California	12.7%	10.4%	9.9%	9.8%	8.6%	7.2%	5.6%	5.6%	7.3%	10.2%
Illinois	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.2
New Jersey	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.4
New York	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.9
Pennsylvania	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.0
Average	5.1%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	4.3%
Connecticut	10.3%	8.9%	10.4%	6.8%	4.5%	4.7%	3.7%	4.0%	4.5%	8.6%
Florida	17.0	16.0	16.1	15.6	13.8	11.2	7.5	6.8	7.6	15.8
Indiana	6.1	5.7	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.9
Iowa	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.7
Kentucky	11.3	10.6	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.0	3.6	4.6	4.3	13.3
Maryland	18.8	20.2	17.0	15.9	10.3	8.9	6.9	7.1	6.3	19.8
Massachusetts	6.8	5.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.1	8.6	5.0	8.9
Michigan	9.6	5.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.9	6.9
Minnesota	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.7
Ohio	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	6.8
Texas	18.6	21.8	18.9	18.2	17.8	15.8	13.4	12.6	14.3	19.5
Washington	24.0	19.5	16.5	13.9	12.8	11.7	6.4	6.1	6.9	20.6
Wisconsin	6.4	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	5.2
Average	11.0%	10.2%	8.9%	8.1%	7.1%	6.6%	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%	10.6%
Colorado	11.8%	11.2%	10.5%	11.1%	10.6%	9.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.6%	9.6%
Missouri	16.4	15.6	14.8	17.9	14.0	13.2	10.6	12.4	12.8	15.3
Oklahoma	15.8	12.4	11.3	10.0	9.9	8.3	6.7	6.8	7.3	26.8
Oregon	10.9	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	11.5
South Carolina	6.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.5
Tennessee	15.0	13.0	11.1	9.8	9.8	9.0	7.1	8.0	8.5	18.7
Vermont	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.7
Average	11.2%	10.1%	9.3%	9.4%	8.6%	7.9%	6.2%	6.6%	6.9%	12.9%
Total Average	9.1%	8.2%	7.4%	7.2%	6.4%	5.9%	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%	9.3%

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TABLE A-8

SSIG Program Allotments as a Percent of Total Need-Based Grant Aid
for Undergraduates, 26 Smallest States by Dollar Volumes, 1974-75 to 1992-93

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Arkansas	N.A.	50.0%	50.0%	48.8%	50.0%	40.4%	24.7%	30.3%	25.0%	17.0%
Kansas	8.7%	6.7	12.1	15.2	15.9	18.4	17.6	17.0	16.8	14.2
Louisiana	N.A.	50.0	50.0	49.9	49.9	49.9	50.0	49.2	50.0	50.0
Maine	21.1	16.2	34.3	42.2	21.2	20.6	23.8	50.0	50.0	45.1
New Mexico	N.A.	N.A.	48.5	50.0	42.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.4	43.7
Rhode Island	5.7	5.6	10.8	11.7	10.7	10.5	9.1	6.7	5.8	4.7
Virginia	43.1	33.8	48.9	49.4	38.5	43.1	43.4	43.8	39.2	31.3
West Virginia	9.0	8.1	13.6	15.4	14.6	17.5	22.4	13.0	13.2	9.9
Average	17.5%	24.3%	33.5%	35.3%	30.4%	31.3%	30.1%	32.5%	29.7%	27.0%
Alabama	N.A.	50.0%	50.0%	49.8%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	39.8%	50.0%	50.0%
Arizona	N.A.	N.A.	50.0	49.3	49.9	50.0	50.0	17.3	50.0	50.0
Delaware	41.3%	31.0	25.5	29.6	33.5	43.9	47.7	30.1	36.9	29.2
Dist of Columbia	N.A.	N.A.	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.0	50.0
Georgia	50.0	14.4	33.1	39.3	35.5	50.0	37.4	38.1	34.9	28.3
Mississippi	N.A.	50.0	49.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.2	48.0	50.0
Nebraska	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.2	49.7	50.0
New Hampshire	N.A.	N.A.	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.0	43.4	45.3	45.3	39.0
North Carolina	N.A.	50.0	49.8	50.0	50.0	47.0	45.7	50.0	36.2	32.8
North Dakota	28.2	26.9	45.2	47.2	49.8	40.3	36.4	30.7	28.2	25.4
Utah	50.0	49.9	42.7	29.5	23.4	37.7	38.4	48.7	46.6	28.9
Average	43.9%	40.3%	45.1%	45.0%	44.7%	47.2%	45.4%	40.8%	43.1%	39.4%
Alaska	N.A.	N.A.	47.2%	50.0%	42.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Hawaii	N.A.	50.0%	50.0	48.3	29.8	50.0	50.0	42.7	50.0	49.9
Idaho	N.A.	50.0	36.5	50.0	49.9	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Montana	N.A.	N.A.	50.0	47.0	49.9	50.0	50.0	49.7	50.0	46.7
Nevada	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46.8	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.0	50.0	50.0
South Dakota	29.0%	27.5	42.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	39.4	38.6
Wyoming	N.A.	50.0	25.0	14.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.5
Average	29.0%	44.4%	41.9%	43.7%	45.3%	43.6%	50.0%	48.9%	48.5%	47.8%
Total Average	30.1%	36.3%	40.2%	41.0%	40.1%	40.7%	41.8%	40.7%	41.5%	38.1%

TABLE A-8 (cont.)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	All Years
Arkansas	12.7%	11.7%	12.1%	12.8%	11.8%	11.5%	9.6%	8.5%	7.2%	24.1%
Kansas	17.4	15.0	15.3	15.8	14.6	12.3	10.1	10.7	11.6	14.0
Louisiana	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	36.7	22.0	20.3	20.0	44.3
Maine	34.3	33.6	22.7	19.2	18.6	13.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	25.3
New Mexico	37.7	26.4	25.3	9.4	7.4	6.5	4,6	4.4	4,4	29.3
Rhode Island	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.7	4,0	6.3
Virginia	37.0	36.6	35.6	36.7	19.2	19.2	17.1	27.6	23.0	35.1
West Virginia	11.4	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.0	7.7	8.0	8.9	11.8
Average	25.7%	23.6%	21.9%	19.9%	17.0%	14.2%	9.9%	11.0%	10.5%	23.8%
Alabama	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	49.3%	35.8%	30.6%	43.3%	47.2%	47.0%
Arizona	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.1	35.3	35.8	30.3	47.5	50.0	44.4
Delaware	37.9	26.9	22.2	25.2	23.4	20.1	14.8	18.7	17.1	29.2
Dist of Columbia	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.3	48.9	45.5	47.2	50.0	49.3
Georgia	32.6	29.2	25.5	28.7	24.3	27.1	20.3	21.7	25.2	31.3
Mississippi	49.6	49.9	47.8	50.0	49.2	48.9	44.1	47.5	49.0	49.0
Nebraska	50.0	49.9	50.0	49.8	49.6	40.4	19.3	19.2	19.7	44.6
New Hampshire	45.5	40.2	40.6	32.7	28.7	27.2	26.8	26.8	20.0	38.9
North Carolina	37.1	37.1	36.0	36.2	35.2	50.0	50.0	47.4	49.4	43.9
North Dakota	28.9	25.1	38.8	41.4	19.9	15.5	13.4	11.5	8.9	29.6
Utah	33.9	49.9	50.0	49.8	50.0	48.9	43.9	45.6	48.0	42.9
Average	42.3%	41.7%	41.9%	41.3%	37.7%	36.2%	30.8%	34.2%	35.0%	40.9%
Alaska	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	49.6%	50.0%	20.3%	21.3%	24.3%	44.4%
Hawaii	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.6	39.7	41.3	40.9	46.3
Idaho	49.9	49.9	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	44.1	41.6	48.4
Montana	50.0	47.5	49.9	49.9	47.6	47.7	42.6	42.3	47.4	48.1
Nevada	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.8
South Dakota	40.7	34.6	36.6	41.9	40.7	40.5	35.9	37.5	34.8	40.5
Wyoming	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	46.7	49.1	50.0	45.8
Average	48.7%	47.4%	48.1%	48.8%	48.3%	47.0%	40.7%	40.8%	41.3%	46.2%
Total Average	38.9%	37.6%	37.3%	36.7%	34.3%	32.5%	27.1%	28.7%	28.9%	37.1%

NASSGP

National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs

Fact Sheet on the:

FEDERAL STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM (SSIG)

Authority: Higher Education Act
(20 U.S.C. 1070c-1070c-4)
(34 CFR Part 692)

Federal Appropriations:
Authorized: $105 million for FY 93 and such sums as necessary for each of four succeeding years. Appropriated: $63.4 million for 1995-96.

Issue: SSIG is a highly effective and efficient partnership between states and the federal government to deliver grants to needy college students. SSIG provides the foundation for every state's grant program. Despite this, SSIG has been targeted for cuts and possible recision. Full funding is needed for this program.

How the Current Program Works: Federal SSIG funds are awarded to states to encourage the retention and expansion of existing state grant programs and to establish community service programs to help financially needy students pay for college. States must match this funding on a dollar for dollar basis. The program currently serves 650,000 students throughout the country.

In actuality, each federal SSIG dollar leverages at least $2 in most states, as states must meet certain maintenance of effort requirements. As with most other Title IV student aid programs, the SSIG program is forward-funded (FY96 appropriations will be expended in academic year 1996-97).

Recommendation: Support proposals to increase FY 1996 SSIG program funding to $105 million (an increase of $41 million above FY95 appropriation) for the following reasons:

1. **SSIG funds improve student persistence.** Research by the U.S. Department of Education shows that grant assistance significantly improves a student's chances of staying in college.

2. **SSIG-supported grant programs serve very needy students.** According to the U.S. Department of Education, the median family income for SSIG recipients in 1991-92 was $12,053, below the federal poverty level for a family of four. These grants serve students who are endeavoring to leave poverty through education and become economically self-sufficient.

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3. **Federal SSIG funding is a primary way to secure sustained state funding of need-based grant programs.** SSIG is the foundation for every state's grant program. Some states have reversed decisions to reduce their student aid commitment because they would not have complied with the SSIG "maintenance-of-effort" requirement and would have forfeited their federal funding.*

4. **SSIG leverages a substantial commitment in state spending for need-based student grants.** According to the U.S. Department of Education, in 1993-94 the SSIG program was matched by over $650 million in state expenditures for student aid. Many states, though not all, commit substantially more to this program than is required.

5. **The SSIG program is an ideal federal/state partnership.** Both the states and the federal government achieve a common goal with a mix of resources. The partnership not only leverages state monies, but allows states to fine tune the delivery so that awards are targeted to those students who most need the assistance.

6. **No administrative expenses.** All SSIG monies are used for awards to students. No monies are used by either states or institutions for administrative expenses.

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*States where SSIG represents 20% (bold indicates 50%) or more of their student grant aid are: **Alabama**, Alaska, **Arizona**, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, **Mississippi**, **Montana**, **Nevada**, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, **Utah**, Virginia, and **Wyoming**.

Contact: For more information, please contact:

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Why the State Student Incentive Grant Program (SSIG) Should Be Continued and Fully Funded

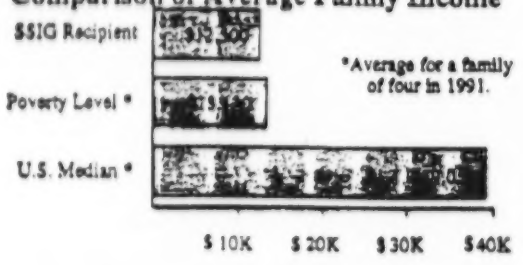
This very effective partnership between the state and federal governments continues to provide a vital source of financial aid to college students from low-income families. **The National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) recommends full funding at the authorized level of $105 million in FY96.**

Based on a national survey of states, published in The Continuing Incentives in the Federal SSIG Program:

- SSIG serves a very low-income population endeavoring to rise above poverty through education and leverages nine times its value in state student aid.
- If SSIG were eliminated, 18 percent of states said they would lose their entire grant program. Eighty-six percent of states said they would have to reduce the number and amount of awards.
- State grant expenditures were more likely to have grown when SSIG allocations were increased, and were more likely to have decreased when SSIG did not grow.
- Yet, in only four of the last 13 years since 1980 have allocations increased.

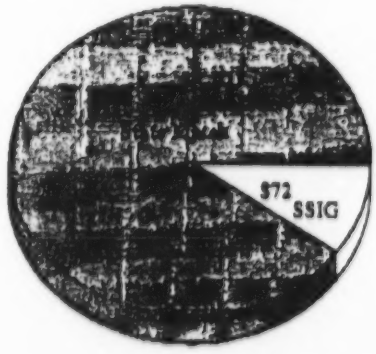
From the Senate Committee on the Budget - Conference Report 3/17/94: ***"The State Student Incentive Grant stimulates the expansion of state grant programs for the needy students and funds campus-based community service work-study. It is an investment in our people and our future, and the Committee feels efforts should be made to restore funding to this program."***

Comparison of Average Family Income

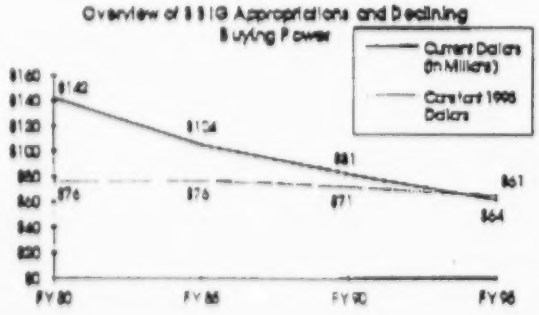


Total Student Aid Leveraged by SSIG

1994-95, In Millions of Dollars



Total = $722 Million to 650,000 Students



A senior administration official was asked to describe the student grant program of the future. He indicated that it would be a program with : (1) shared funding and administrative responsibilities between the federal and state governments; (2) targeted to the poorest students; (3) simple, understandable, and integrated within aid delivery systems; and (4) highly accountable. Ironically, he was describing the SSIG Program.

For more information please contact Shiela Joyner, President, National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) at 405/552-4378.

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